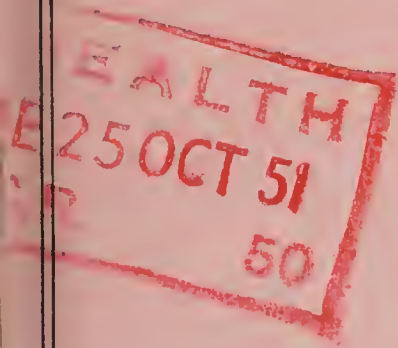


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ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 0

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector



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Guildford Rural District

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of the Sanitary Inspector

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Guildford Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I.
Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

Sanitary Inspectors:

K. G. FREEMAN, M.S.I.A.,

R. B. BROWN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and
Other Foods Inspection.

Miss M. E. NUNN, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and
Other Foods Inspection.

F. TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.J.B., Cert. R.S.I. Meat and
Other Foods Inspection.

Cleansing Inspector:

A. H. SMITH, M.I.W.H.S.

Health Department: Clerical Staff:

*Chief Clerk, C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Sanitary Inspector's Department:

W. F. A. JOHNSTONE.

Mrs. D. S. PATRICK.

Miss O. ELLIS.

Miss M. RUDDICK.

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban Districts.

Guildford Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

August, 1951.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1950.

The general state of health has remained good, and there have been no serious epidemics of infectious disease. The number of births has increased over last year, although the actual Birth Rate shows a decline. This is due to the figures once again being corrected by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor, which adjusts the Rate as though the sex and age distribution of the population in this District were in the same proportions as those of the country as a whole. This was done before the war, but was suspended from 1940 onwards.

On the housing side, a special effort has been made to improve the condition of defective dwellings, although the financial difficulties are very great owing to pre-war rents being insufficient to meet present-day costs of repair. A Sanitary Inspector was appointed especially for the purpose of revising and maintaining the Rural Housing Survey, and to make special efforts to have repairs done as far as possible. The Survey has been completely revised, and a great deal done to prevent houses falling into disrepair.

The report emphasises the need for constant care and control of public water supplies and of milk supplies.

By the end of the year approval had been given to a number of the major sewerage schemes for which the Council has been pressing for many years. It is hoped that most of the larger schemes will be commenced during the ensuing year. The

demands on the cesspool-emptying service continue to increase. With more houses being connected to main drainage, it might be expected that they would diminish, but people generally are demanding a higher standard and becoming more interested in sanitation and hygiene. The demands on the service have therefore increased, and this state of affairs is likely to continue despite the gradual absorption of houses into main drainage schemes.

I am grateful for the continued cordial relations with the Council and with all members of the Council's staff, and for much friendly co-operation and assistance. I take the opportunity also of thanking my own staff for their continued good work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

SUMMARY

	1950	1949
Area in Acres	59,782	59,782
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	43,020	43,340
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	12,266 (April)	12,065 (May)
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year)	£360,042	£347,256
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual)	£1,441	£1,395
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	706	698
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	16.41	17.01
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	15.92	—
Number of Still Births	8	21
Number of Deaths	452	461
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.51	11.13
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	9.56	10.13
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	254	237
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	19	21
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	26.91	30.09
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	0	1
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.09	0.13
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.42	0.44
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.44	0.37
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.02	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.19	0.00
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.12	0.21
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	1.58	1.90
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.51	2.80
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.14	0.30

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:					Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	330	341	671
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	15	20	35
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)							16.41
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.01
For the five years, 1945 to 1949					...	...	17.94
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Still-Births					3	5	8
Rate per 1,000 total births					...	...	11.33
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.09
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths (net)					223	229	452
1949	...	...	...	...	235	226	461
Death-Rate					...	...	10.51
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.13
For the five years, 1945 to 1949					...	...	10.76
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion					...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births					...	...	0.00
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:							
All infants per 1,000 live births					...	...	26.91
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					...	...	28.32
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					...	...	0.00

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1949 and 1950.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
	Crude		Crude	Crude				
Guildford R.D.	16.41	17.01	10.51	11.13	26.91	30.09	0.00	1.4
	Comp.		Comp.	Comp.				
England and Wales	15.92*	16.7	9.46*	10.13*	29.8	32	—	0.98
	15.8		11.6	11.7				

*After correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

The Table on page 11 shows the birth-rates, death-rates and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1950 in respect of England and Wales, London and the Guildford Rural District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

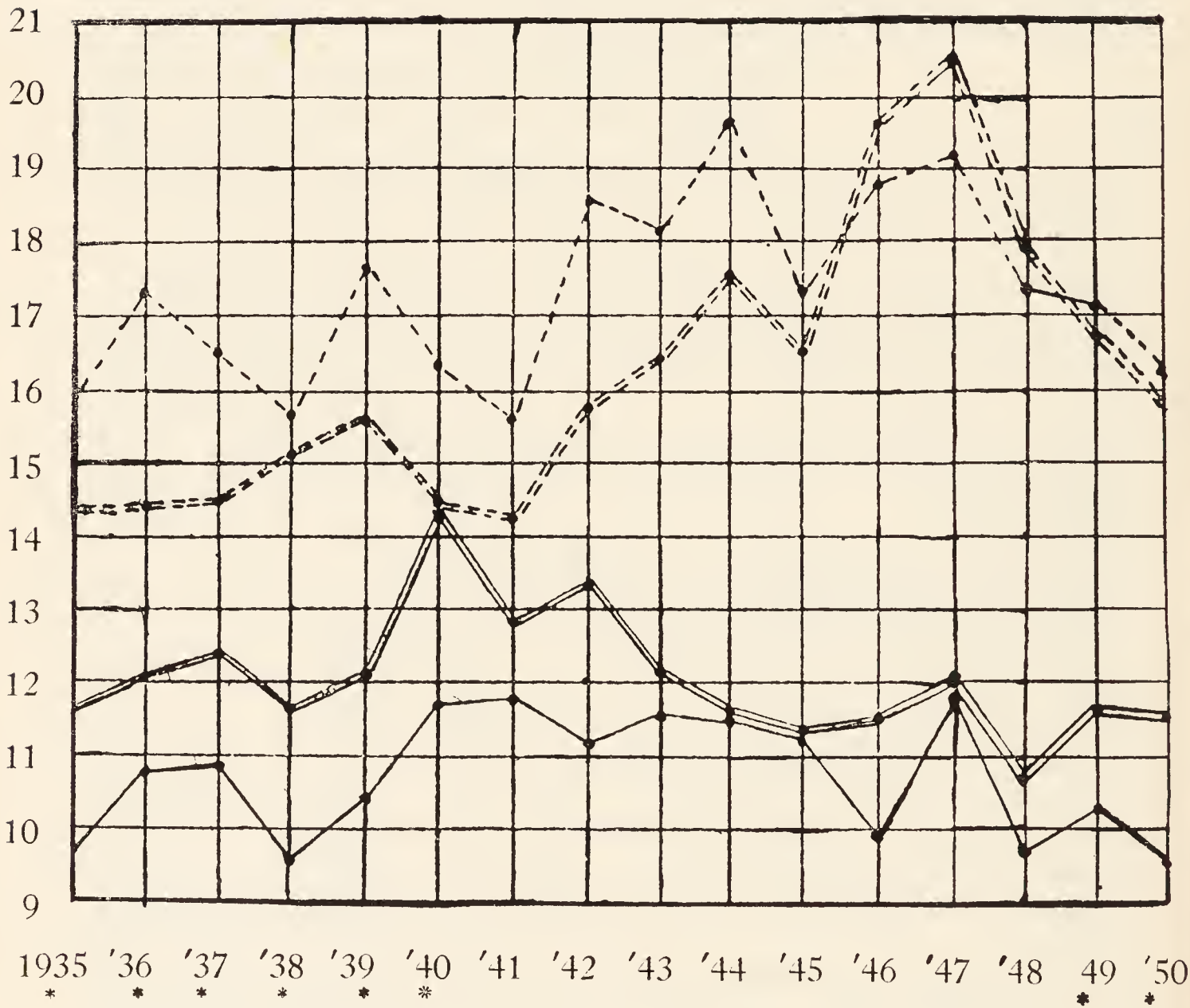
(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
Diphtheria	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	6	10
" " lung, bronchus	13	2	15
" " breast	—	6	6
" " uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	14	34
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	33	36	69
Coronary disease, angina	34	22	56
Hypertension with heart disease	2	7	9
Other heart disease	36	50	86
Other circulatory disease	10	11	21
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	7	11	18
Bronchitis	10	9	19
Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	1	8
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	2	4	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	—	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	6	26	32
Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7
All other accidents	4	4	8
Suicide	5	2	7
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
TOTALS	223	229	452

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER
1,000 OF THE POPULATION

				Guildford R.D.	England and Wales.
Births	.....	.....	.....	-----	= = = =
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	_____	=====

*=Guildford Rural District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1950) after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950.

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales ...	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.10	—	0.02	0.46	1.9	29.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.09	—	0.02	0.49	2.2	33.8
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.10	—	0.02	0.45	1.6	29.4
London	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.07	—	0.01	0.48	1.0	26.3
Guildford R.D.	15.92*	0.19	9.46*	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.09	—	0.00	0.42	—	26.9

* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—The Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital undertakes all routine examinations.

The following are details of examinations carried out during the year:

						1950	1949
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	23	12
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	115	49
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Fæces	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	—	13
Total ...						145	74

Public Health Laboratory Service.—Considerable use is made of this service in connection with major outbreaks such as food poisoning, institutional outbreaks, etc. During 1950 we utilised it on 36 occasions.

We frequently consult the Laboratory for advice, and they are very helpful to us. Such assistance is very much appreciated.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories continue to undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of water samples. 132 samples were examined in 1950.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given on the next page of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Green Lane Hospital	2 + sitting-case car	1 at Green Lane Hospital, Farnham. 1 at Heath & Wiltshire's Garage, Farnham.	Farnham 6015.
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board	2	Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.	Ottershaw 327

(ii) Ambulances available for accident and sickness cases:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Guildford.	6 + 2 sitting case cars	Leas Road, Guildford.	Guildford 5334
British Red Cross Society, Godalming.	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalm'g 1375
Aldershot Borough Council.	1	Laburnum Road, Aldershot.	Aldershot 299
St. John Ambulance Brigade, Farnham.	2 2 sitting case cars	50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749
Leatherhead U.D.C.	2	Council Offices, Leatherhead.	Via L'hd. Fire Bgde L'head 2226
Dorking U.D.C.	1	West Street, Dorking.	Dorking
Red Cross.	1	West Street, Dorking.	2222
St. John Ambulance Brigade.	1	May's Garage, South St.	Dorking 2244

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 14 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Albury	—	Puttenham	—
Artington	—	Ripley	—
Ash and Normandy ...	3	St. Martha	—
Clandon, East	—	Seale	1
Clandon, West	1	Send	2
Compton	1	Shackleford	1
Effingham	—	Shalford	1
Horsley, East	—	Shere	1
Horsley, West	1	Tongham	1
Ockham	—	Wisley	—
Pirbright	—	Worplesdon	1

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association, acting as agents for the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. There are nine H.V.s distributed in the following districts: (a) Pirbright, (b) Send, Ripley, Ockham, E. and W. Clandon, (c) Ash, Ash Vale and Seale (excluding Tongham), (d) Artington, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Worplesdon, (e) Albury, St. Martha, Shalford, Shere and Gomshall, (f) Holmbury St. Mary and Abinger Hammer, (g) E. and W. Horsley, Effingham, (j) Tongham, (k) Wanborough, Normandy and part of Ash.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash	Health Centre, Shawfield Road, Ash	Every Thursday
Ash Vale ...	Gospel Hall, Ash Vale .	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Wyke ...	The Village Hall, Normandy	1st and 3rd Mondays
Chilworth ...	Village Hall, Chilworth	1st and 3rd Fridays
Effingham ...	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake ...	Old School Room, Peaslake	2nd and 4th Mondays
Pirbright ...	Red Cross Hut	Every Tuesday
Puttenham ...	Old School Room, Puttenham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ripley	Church Hall, Ripley ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Send	Red Cross Hut, Sandy Lane	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shere	Village Hall, Shere ...	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shalford ...	The Institute, Off King's Road, Shalford	Every Wednesday
Wood Street .	Church Hall, Wood Street	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Worplesdon .	Memorial Hall, Perry Hill	2nd and 4th Wednesdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:—

Ash	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.
Godalming	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Farnham ("Brightwells")	Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
Woking Maternity Home, Heathside Road, Woking	Every Friday at 10 a.m., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and 2nd Monday at 10 a.m.
St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford	Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m.
	Booking Clinic, Friday, 9.30 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment. — In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 10.30 to 1 p.m.

Chest Clinic.—The Chest Clinic is at Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford. Days and times for the attendance of the patients are as follows:

Mondays	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30-4 p.m.
Wednesdays	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.30-4 p.m.
Fridays	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.30-12 noon

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females)	...	...	...	...	2-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	...	...	...	...	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	...	...	...	...	5-7 p.m.
Saturdays (Males)	...	...	...	...	9.30-11.30 a.m.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at Queens Nursing Home, Stoughton Road, Guildford, is held every 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wednesday in the month at 2.40 p.m., and is administered by a Voluntary Committee.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where otherwise stated.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—The difficulties of operating a scheme in the rural part of the county are recognised. Help has been given in some cases, but there have been others in which it has not been possible to give help of any kind.

A scheme more elastic, to permit payment of relatives where no regular Home Help is available, would be of help in some cases.

It is particularly the aged and infirm who suffer from the lack of home help, and obviously it would be very much more economical to provide full-time domestic help rather than to allow the aged and infirm to deteriorate into such a condition that they have to be put into hospital. From the humanitarian point of view it would be infinitely preferable.

The need for Home Helps in cases of tuberculosis, especially, has been referred to in previous reports.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

This voluntary service continues to do most useful and valuable work in the villages of Abinger Hammer, Albury, Chilworth, Farley Green, Gomshall, Holmbury St. Mary, Peaslake, Shalford and Shere.

During the year 2,200 treatments were given, and the mileage covered was 7,600.

Old Age Pensioners, or those unable to bear the cost of treatment, are provided with the service free of charge.

The necessity for this type of home service, particularly in rural areas where people would otherwise frequently be unable to obtain any form of treatment at all, is now being generally appreciated throughout the country except by the Regional Hospital Boards, who neither encourage nor support this type of scheme, even though it saves a certain amount of pressure on hospitals and a great deal of expense on ambulances or other forms of transport.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows:

General.—St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 404 beds, of which at least 57 are maternity. Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds. Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 229 beds, including 23 private beds.

Infectious Disease.—Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 66 beds. Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 50 beds.

Hospital Bed Service.—A Hospital Bed Service has been instituted at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Application may be made to this Service where difficulty is experienced in obtaining admission of patients to hospitals in this area.

MORTUARIES.

The District depends on mortuaries at Godalming, Woking and Farnham. The numbers of bodies removed thereto from this District in 1950 were eight, eleven and seven respectively. The mortuary at Shalford is used occasionally.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD: Sec. 50 of National Assistance Act, 1948.

No cases were dealt with under this Section during 1950.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

No action was necessary under this Section of the Act. A great many cases of old people in need were enquired into, and help in one form or another was obtained in several cases. The Visiting Nurse keeps in touch with others by regular visit. Every effort is made to settle cases without recourse to statutory proceedings.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

The usual regular analysis of all public water supplies has been continued, and of private wells whenever necessary.

Difficulties have been experienced with a number of the smaller undertakings, particularly the small private supplies. The larger companies, in general, have ample resources and sufficient safeguards, and unsatisfactory samples are exceptional. In one estate supply it became necessary to have the reservoirs cleaned, and this effected the necessary improvement. The reservoirs had not been emptied for 10 years, similar troubles having been experienced then.

Defective cesspools or small disposal plants in the neighbourhood of public supplies are kept under constant observation, and remedial measures were taken during the year in several cases where conditions had deteriorated.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are nine small sewage disposal works in connection with Council housing estates, in addition to the larger works at Ripley; Oxenden Road, Tongham; and at Shere. These small works are kept under constant supervision by the Superintendent of the Ripley works. In general, they have functioned satisfactorily and have been well maintained. The difficulty of maintaining constant satisfactory effluents from the smaller plants is recognised, and is due mainly to the fluctuations in flow of the relatively small amount of sewage to be dealt with.

Despite occasional flooding at the **Ripley Works**, the effluent has always been of the highest standard.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

The refuse tip at Stonebridge has been greatly improved during the year, the accumulations of refuse dumped during the war—when labour was inadequate to handle it efficiently—having been cleared. The drainage of the swamp to the north of the tip has effected a very great improvement.

The collection of refuse and salvage of useful materials has continued satisfactorily.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No cases of infestation were discovered in 1950.

HOUSING

The Rural Housing Survey completed in 1947 has been revised and brought up to date. Efforts have been made to get minor repairs done wherever possible, and such major reconstruction as has been possible. The difficulties have been mainly financial, the fixed pre-war rents being totally inadequate, in many cases, to pay for running repairs, without any question of major improvements. Nevertheless, a great deal has been accomplished, and so far as possible houses prevented from falling into greater disrepair and therefore into lower categories on the schedule. During the year, 8 houses were demolished, but these comprised principally unsatisfactory structures, often shacks, which under no circumstances could be rendered habitable. There are a great many properties which ought to be demolished, but which, under present difficult conditions, must be allowed to remain, however unsatisfactory, so long as they are not definitely injurious to the health of the occupants.

The acute housing shortage continues, and it is of the utmost importance to maintain every house so far as possible in a habitable condition. A Sanitary Inspector was appointed for the express purpose of dealing with this side of the housing problem, and the results have justified such an appointment.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of caravans over the whole District continues to increase, 34 licences being granted in 1950 as compared with 16 in 1949. In addition, there are a number of camping sites and many caravans that are not licensed, the total number in the District being very substantial. Some consideration has been given to the possibility of establishing controlled camping grounds, but no definite decisions have yet been made.

There has been a change in the ownership of the "Three Frogs" caravan site (now re-named "Woodlands"), and great improvements have been effected by re-arrangement of the caravans, improvement of the roads and drainage, and by the provision of ablution blocks and permanent sanitation.

In other sites, conditions are not always satisfactory. In one case particularly, the site is suitable for summer use, but is not regarded as satisfactory in winter owing to the wet state of the land.

Continued experience of these sites emphasises the need for the local authority to provide and control camping grounds provided with the necessary amenities. A steady increase in the number of caravans used as permanent homes is likely for many years, until the acute housing shortage is overcome.

Many of the caravans are deteriorating, and in a few years will be unfit for habitation. Meantime, the average number of children per caravan is gradually increasing. The number of children reared under these conditions, never knowing a proper home, will constitute a very serious problem in the next generation. Caravan life, under good conditions, is appreciated by some people, but is very hard upon the elderly, and deprives children of most of the conditions of a proper, permanent home.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	947
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	698
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head [1] above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925/32	76
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	302
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	16
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	60

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	366
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of The Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	13
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	3

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
(3) Notices served under Section 11 (1) of the Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses closed on undertaking of Owner	5
(4) Notices served under Section 11 (1) of the Housing Act, 1936, dwelling houses rendered fit on undertaking of Owners	—
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1950.

Parish	No. of Dwellings ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of construction	No. of Dwellings Completed
Albury	30	9	—	9
Ash & Normandy	372	314	47	242
Clandon (West) .	80	52	16	36
Compton	31	31	—	31
Effingham	32	20	—	20
Horsley (East) .	42	42	6	36
Horsley (West) .	92	92	3	89
Pirbright	28	28	4	16
Puttenham	36	8	7	—
Ripley	108	80	10	46
Seale & Tongham	104	16	—	10
Send	80	80	6	74
Shackleford	34	22	—	22
Shalford	148	128	34	76
Shere	90	56	4	44
Worplesdon	154	154	30	124
Total	1,461	1,132	167	875

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLIES.

The policy of sampling all milk distributed in the District has continued. Since the keeping quality of milk, dependent to a great extent on bacteriological cleanliness, is checked by other authorities, the responsibility of the local authority is now mainly confined to tests for tuberculosis, and all samples are subjected to a biological test. During the year six infected herds were discovered, two of them in the Guildford Rural District, a total of seven cows being slaughtered as a result.

Close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has enabled us to concentrate control on milk from herds with bad records of tuberculosis. Control of milk production being changed from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries makes it appropriate to review the progress in milk production during the past 16 years. Whilst the number of milk producers and retailers has remained fairly constant, the increase in the production of Tuberculin Tested milk is particularly striking. The encouragement given by the officers of the local authority, and the cordial relations between them and the milk producers, have been instrumental in securing this improvement.

The transfer to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the supervision of milk production at the farms, which became effective on 1st October, 1949, has necessitated a review of the sampling routine, and at the end of the year I obtained the approval of the Council to the following procedure:—

- (1) Quarterly sampling of all milks distributed, including T.T. milks and pasteurised milks. Samples to be taken in general at the dairies as the milk arrives from the farms.
- (2) All samples to have biological tests only, except pasteurised milks.
- (3) Pasteurised milk, if it passes the phosphatase test, should not require biological examination, but samples that fail to pass the phosphatase test should be examined for tuberculosis.
- (4) Since all milks in distribution will be examined, it should be unnecessary to take further routine samples at schools.

WATERCRESS BEDS.

Samples of the water in which the cress is grown are examined from time to time. No difficulties have been experienced.

MEAT.

All slaughtering of cattle is centralised in the Guildford Borough Abattoir.

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950.

ANALYSES RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Bacterial count				Coliform Bacillus				T.B.		Cattle Slaught- ered		
		Under 10,000 per ml.	10,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 200,000	200,000 and over	Absent on all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Posi- tive	Nega- tive			
1944	Designated 58 Undesignated 34 92	23	26	25	3	65	10	5	1	—	43	9		
1945	Designated 28 Undesignated 25 53	11	27	12	3	45	5	2	1	1	34	—		
1946	Designated 93 Undesignated 101 194	—	—	—	—	167	19	14	8	1	—	1		
1947	Designated 71 Undesignated 116 187	Satisfac- tory 45	Failed 5	Methylene Blue Test		126	1	7	3	1	69	1		
1948	Designated 106 Undesignated 106 212			Satisfac- tory 168	Failed 19									
1949	Designated 229 Undesignated 127 356	83	4	168	15	79	22	15	9	—	108	—		
1950	Designated 299 Undesignated 79 378	195	7	266	24	73	19	13	8	1	125	—		
		246	3	287	13	Examination Discontinued						5	86	7

ANTHRAX.

One case of suspected anthrax in a cow, reported at the end of 1949, was confirmed at the beginning of 1950, and the usual precautions were observed at the farm.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the following table, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1950.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose-cutions	Con-victions
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total		
Milk	141	22	163	13	—	13	1	1
Confectionery ...	1	—	1					
Cream	—	2	2	—	2*	2		
Fruit Flavoured Lollies	2	—	2					
Goat's Cream ...	—	1	1					
Goat's Milk	—	3	3					
Ground Almonds	1	—	1					
Ice Cream	2	1	3					
Olive Oil	—	1	1					
Pepper	1	—	1					
Sausage Meat ...	1	—	1					
Sausages	7	—	7					
*Labelling Offence								
Totals	156	30	186	13	2	15	1	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 537, as compared with 503 in 1950.

Following are details of cases notified:

Disease	1950	1949	1950 Increase + Decrease —
Polio Encephalitis	—	1	— 1
Food Poisoning	155	1	+154
Scarlet Fever	52	30	+ 22
Diphtheria	1	—	+ 1
Pneumonia	11	8	+ 3
Poliomylitis	9	5	+ 4
Erysipelas	9	8	+ 1
Undulant Fever	1	—	+ 1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	— 1
Dysentery	3	2	+ 1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	—	1	— 1
Acute Infective Encephalitis	1	1	—
Measles	180	392	--212
Whooping Cough	114	50	+ 64
Malaria	1	1	—
Lymphocytic Choro Meningitis	—	1	— 1
Typhoid Fever	—	1	— 1
Total	537	503	+ 34

POLIOMYELITIS.

Nine cases were notified, all except two being associated with some degree of paralysis. One of the non-paralytic cases, a man of 56, died from causes not connected with poliomyelitis. Only one of the paralytic cases was severe in type, and all the patients recovered.

Most of the cases occurred in the late autumn and early winter, and there would again appear to be some association between infection and defective sanitation. As is the experience in other districts, a history of undue exertion tended to precede the onset of paralysis.

Many contacts of poliomyelitis cases were visited during the year.

FOOD POISONING.

An outbreak of food poisoning on a large scale, though mild in form, occurred in June. The immediate cause was a meal prepared in the Chilworth Central Canteen and distributed to 12 schools, 4 of them in the Guildford Rural District. The total number of cases known to have occurred was 308, of which 154 were in the Guildford Rural District.

The meal was prepared on the 12th June and despatched to the schools on the following day. A small portion was distributed on the 14th June, causing a certain number of additional cases.

The symptoms—acute diarrhœa, some with blood and mucus, vomiting, and severe abdominal pain—developed in from 6 to 16 hours after eating the meal. Recovery was complete in all cases in about 48 hours. The circumstances suggested poisoning by a bacterial toxin, probably staphylococcal in origin.

Corned beef opened on the 12th was used to supplement fresh meat for beef galantine, and one of the tins revealed the presence of staphylococci in large numbers. No pathogenic organisms were found in specimens of vomit nor from the bowel.

The canteen staff were examined, and two of them showed a moderate growth of staphylococcus aureus from the bowel. It was, unfortunately, impossible to identify these staphylococci with the culture obtained from the corned beef, although cultures were sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale.

The conditions in the canteen were examined very closely, and a number of improvements suggested, all of which, with one exception, were accepted by the Education Committee, and the work expeditiously done. The exception was a recommendation that cabinet steam sterilisation of food containers should replace the steam jets provided. These steam jets can sterilise the containers if adequate time is allowed, but if the work is hurried, sterilisation must be incomplete. The lids of the containers cannot be sterilised on the jets, and are a possible source of contamination.

This canteen serves some 2,000 meals to 19 schools each day, so that it is a matter of the utmost importance to ensure as complete protection as possible against incidents of this nature. A somewhat similar occurrence was reported the previous summer, originating in the same canteen.

The staff are well-trained and highly efficient, in charge of a most capable canteen manageress. It seems, however, that constant and repeated instruction in hygiene is desirable to maintain the utmost cleanliness at all times in the handling of food. The conditions in the canteen are very good indeed, although the sterilisation of food utensils could be improved.

SCARLET FEVER.

Supervision of contacts of all scarlet fever cases was carried out during the year, special precautions being enforced where the contacts' occupations involved the handling of food products or milk.

Contacts of a case in a children's hostel showed an unusually high percentage to be carriers of hæmolytic streptococci. Treatment to remove this condition was carried out before the children were allowed to return to school.

DYSENTERY.

No cases of **Sonné dysentery** were notified during 1950. Doubtless there were many mild cases which did not reach our notice.

One case of **amœbic dysentery**, confirmed bacteriologically, was notified in August. The patient was a man of 44. It is of interest to note that the patient had never been abroad.

Flexner dysentery was diagnosed in two cases in the parish of Shere, the disease being confirmed bacteriologically.

EPIDEMIC VOMITING.

Several small localised outbreaks occurred during the autumn, associated with high temperature and, in some cases, diarrhœa. The incubation period was 24 hours or less, and the indisposition lasted 24 hours. The method of spread would appear to be similar to that of influenza.

UNDULANT FEVER.

In May, a woman of 68 developed undulant fever. The milk supply was suspected, as it was reported that abortion had occurred among the cattle. Many samples of milk were examined, and the herd was eventually cleared of suspicion. After a protracted illness, the patient recovered.

MEASLES.

180 cases were notified, but no deaths occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH.

In common with other parts of the country, whooping cough was on the increase towards the end of the year, 53 of the 114 cases in the year occurring within the last two months. There were no deaths, but a very protracted convalescence occurred in many cases. Careful nursing is essential, as whooping cough is one of the most infectious and debilitating of the fevers, and if normal activities are resumed too soon, the unhealthy lung is most receptive to other germs, especially those of tuberculosis.

Two cases occurred in a children's nursery. Unfortunately, these two children had been in contact with the others for the preceding three weeks. After removal of the cases to hospital, the remaining 22 children were immunised with whooping cough vaccine (Glaxo). This seemed to have a beneficial influence in modifying the multiple cases which followed such a long exposure.

DERMATITIS.

An unusual type of dermatitis occurred among boys camping on meadow land in the Rural District. Large vesicles formed on the lower limbs and arms, associated with much irritation. This was due to the irritation of a rag-weed which was growing in profusion following the heavy rains, associated with strong sunlight. Mention is made of this here as the condition was originally notified as infectious.

DIPHTHERIA.

One fatal case of laryngeal diphtheria was notified from Ockham. The patient was a boy of 16 with an unsatisfactory immunisation history, it being reported that he had been immunised but no records being available.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION: SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The immunisation of children attending the maintained schools continued during 1950, the figure again showing an improvement on previous years.

The table below gives the percentage of children immunised yearly during the last five years:

1946	...	...	...	...	...	76.78
1947	...	...	...	...	...	84.05
1948	...	...	...	...	...	88.23
1949	...	...	...	...	...	89.25
1950	...	...	...	...	...	90.80

IMMUNISATION OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The number of children under 5 years of age immunised also continues to increase, the percentages for the last five years being shown in the following table:

1946	...	...	...	...	...	38.25
1947	...	...	...	...	...	38.25
1948	...	...	...	...	...	39.00
1949	...	...	...	...	...	45.07
1950	...	...	...	...	...	49.05

HOME VISITING OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This service plays an important part in the Rural District, where travelling is often a great obstacle. Requests are received from various sources, including parents, and Divisional Medical Officers through their Health Visitors. Many inaccessible homesteads are visited, and others where the mother is obliged to remain at home.

The number of children treated during 1950 was as follows:—

No. of First Injections given	...	...	...	65
No. of Second Injections given	...	...	...	74

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria immunisation, and is performed also in the home if it is desired.

The following table gives details of vaccination carried out in the District during 1950:—

Age at date of Vaccination	Number of Persons Vaccinated (or Re-vaccinated)				
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	338	49	21	18	426
Number Re-vaccinated	Nil	5	37	116	158

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 46 primary and 10 re-vaccinations carried out by this Department, and 74 primary vaccinations reported from Welfare Centres.

One case of Generalised Vaccinia was reported during the year. The patient, a boy of 5 months, was admitted to the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital, London.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE				
	Immunised 1/1/50 to 31/12/50	Immunised prior to 1/1/50	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1950	525	1,160	3,435 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1950)	49.05
1949	384	1,117	3,330 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1949)	45.07

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department)					
	Immunised 1/1/50 to 31/12/50	Re- Immunised 1/1/50 to 31/12/50	Immunised prior to 1/1/50 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1950	129	594	3,383	3,868 (S.C.C. Schools) 5,759 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1950)	90.80 70.46
1949	83	313	3,361	3,859 (S.C.C. Schools) 5,481 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1949)	89.25 74.24

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS (Information obtained from Principals of 12 Private Schools out of 20 circularised)		
No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
643	526	81.80

	Children attending school.			Treatment carried out during 1950.			Percentage of children immunised
	No. immu- nised.		No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	
	Total						
Albury C. of E. ...	48	45	3	—	3	2	93.75
Ash Common C. of E. ...	247	198	49	19	11	46	80.16
Ash Vale C.P. ...	210	180	30	11	15	49	85.71
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	281	262	19	7	9	69	86.12
Ash Wyke C.P. ...	202	179	23	13	5	25	88.61
Ash Yeomans Bridge Sec. ...	179	166	13	7	—	16	92.18
Chilworth C. of E. ...	56	52	4	2	3	9	92.86
Compton C. of E. ...	49	46	3	3	—	6	93.88
East Clandon C. of E. ...	24	21	3	3	—	7	87.50
West Clandon C. of E. ...	35	33	2	5	5	12	94.29
Effingham Secondary ...	205	175	30	6	3	27	85.37
Effingham C.P. ...	174	159	15	12	—	20	91.38
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	31	31	—	—	—	2	100.00
East Horsley C. of E. ...	81	78	3	3	—	16	96.30
West Horsley C. of E. ...	105	98	7	3	5	16	93.33
Ockham C. of E. ...	26	23	3	1	—	10	88.46
Peaslake C. of E. ...	39	37	2	2	—	6	94.87
Perry Hill, Worplesdon ...	143	131	12	8	1	34	91.61
Pirbright C.P. ...	93	87	6	7	—	10	93.54
Puttenham C. of E. ...	57	51	6	6	—	11	89.47
Ripley C. of E. ...	137	122	15	8	1	39	89.05
Seale C. of E. ...	56	56	—	2	2	3	100.00
Send C. of E. ...	140	121	19	3	6	20	86.43
Send Secondary ...	236	224	12	15	12	10	94.91
Shackleford C. of E. ...	86	80	6	5	8	15	93.14
Shalford C.P. Infants ...	64	61	3	9	9	23	95.31
Shalford C.P. Mixed ...	177	170	7	3	—	10	96.05
Shere C. of E. ...	136	128	8	1	4	16	94.12
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	216	198	18	3	2	9	91.67
Tongham C. of E. ...	109	96	13	15	14	26	88.07
Wood Street C.P. ...	131	118	13	6	6	23	90.08
Gosden House Special School	95	86	9	5	5	7	90.53

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Acute Infective Encephalitis	Food Poisoning	Whooping-cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Poliomylitis	Diphtheria	Undulant Fever	Malaria	TOTAL
St. Luke's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middlesex Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Farnham County Hospital ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aldershot Isolation Hospital ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	24
Green Lane Hospital	—	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10
Dorking County Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aldershot Civil Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Surrey County Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
At Home	179	19	—	155	112	2	8	9	3	1	1	1	490
Totals	180	52	1	155	114	3	11	9	9	1	1	1	537

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1950 AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years										Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and Over		
Measles	180	4	46	113	11	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—
Scarlet Fever	52	—	11	25	9	3	2	1	1	—	—	33	—
Acute Infective Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	155	—	—	59	86	—	—	5	3	2	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	114	3	42	63	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	9	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	—
Pneumonia	11	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	3	—
Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Undulant Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	537	8	103	268	112	5	5	10	11	9	6	47	2

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1950.

PARISH BY PARISH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE 1950	Parish															Total							
	Albury	Arlington	Ash & Normandy	Clandon, East,	Clandon, West	Compton	Effingham	Horsley, East	Horsley, West	Ockham	Pirbright	Puttenham	Ripley	St. Martha	Scale		Send	Shackelford	Shalford	Shere	Wanborough	Wisley	Worplesdon
Acute Infective Encephalitis ...	1	1	6	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	19	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	4	—	1	50	25	—	—	4	52
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	155
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Undulant Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria ...	—	—	10	—	7	—	24	8	5	1	—	1	10	3	1	13	—	11	30	—	—	56	180
Measles ...	—	3	18	—	—	—	12	18	7	5	1	11	1	—	5	—	3	2	21	2	—	5	114
Whooping-cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	41	4	36	1	11	—	42	34	15	7	6	12	12	42	14	18	5	68	97	4	—	68	537

SCHOOL ABSENTEES.

The table on page 37 shows the number of children absent from school suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any infectious or contagious disease, including contacts with cases of infectious disease.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

The work of the Visiting Nurse has shown no sign of diminishing. Her visits include the investigation of infectious diseases; visits in connection with immunisation in schools, and in the homes of people unable to take their children to Welfare Centres; visits where questions of health are involved, and visits to old people in need of help. She also does health propaganda and general instruction in hygiene.

Scabies Visits	...	...	...	...	41
Special Home Visits	...	...	...	...	216
School Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	86
Scarlet Fever Contacts	...	...	...	...	138
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	...	88
Home Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	129
Visits (AGED PERSONS)	...	...	...	...	57
Vaccination Visits	...	...	...	...	86
Food Poisoning Visits	...	...	...	...	27
Poliomyelitis Visits	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	42
Total					920

The table below gives details of the scabies cases treated in the District during the year 1950.

Month	Number Treated			
	Scabies		Pediculosis	
	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
January	—	3	—	—
February	—	1	—	—
March	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—
August	2	1	—	—
September	—	1	—	—
October	—	—	—	—
November	—	3	—	—
December	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	9	—	—

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1950.

School	Scarlet Fever	Chicken-pox	Measles	German Measles	Jaundice	Acute Poliomyelitis	Mumps	Whooping-cough	Pneumonia	Totals
Albury C. of E....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ash Common C. of E....	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	30
Ash Vale County Primary	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	15
Ash Wyke ...	1	28	—	—	—	—	29	3	—	61
Chilworth C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clandon, East, C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clandon, West, C. of E.	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Compton C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Effingham County Primary	—	9	22	2	7	—	1	11	4	56
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	24
Horsley, East, C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horsley, West, C. of E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ockham C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peaslake C. of E. ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10
Pirbright County Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Puttenham C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Ripley C. of E....	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	18
Seale C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Send C. of E. Primary	4	—	—	6	7	—	16	—	—	33
Shackleford C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shalford County Primary	8	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	14
Shalford Infants ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shere C. of E. ...	21	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Tillingbourne Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tongham C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Street County Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worplesdon, Perry Hill County Primary ...	1	45	16	—	—	1	1	—	—	64
Totals ...	43	119	57	11	14	1	50	113	4	412

CANCER.

There were 67 deaths from malignant disease during 1950, 37 male and 30 female. The age incidence of these persons is shown in the table below:

DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1950	1949
Alimentary Canal ...	—	—	2	—	3	—	2	3	3	5	—	—	10	8	18	23
Breast ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12
Lung ...	—	—	1	1	6	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	13	2	15	11
Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	4	6	8
Tongue ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ...	—	—	2	1	1	2	4	4	5	3	—	—	12	10	22	29
1950	—	—	5	3	10	5	10	14	12	8	—	—	37	30	67	—
1949	—	3	3	4	6	11	16	8	6	10	6	10	37	46	—	83

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last sixteen years.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1935	30	34	64	1.95
1936	33	23	56	1.73
1937	28	31	59	1.75
1938	25	25	50	1.42
1939	28	37	65	1.62
1940	19	41	60	1.58
1941	30	42	72	1.75
1942	29	41	70	1.79
1943	38	55	93	2.47
1944	42	33	75	1.98
1945	41	34	75	2.35
1946	26	41	67	1.77
1947	43	33	76	1.96
1948	35	37	72	1.77
1949	37	46	83	1.90
1950	37	30	67	1.58

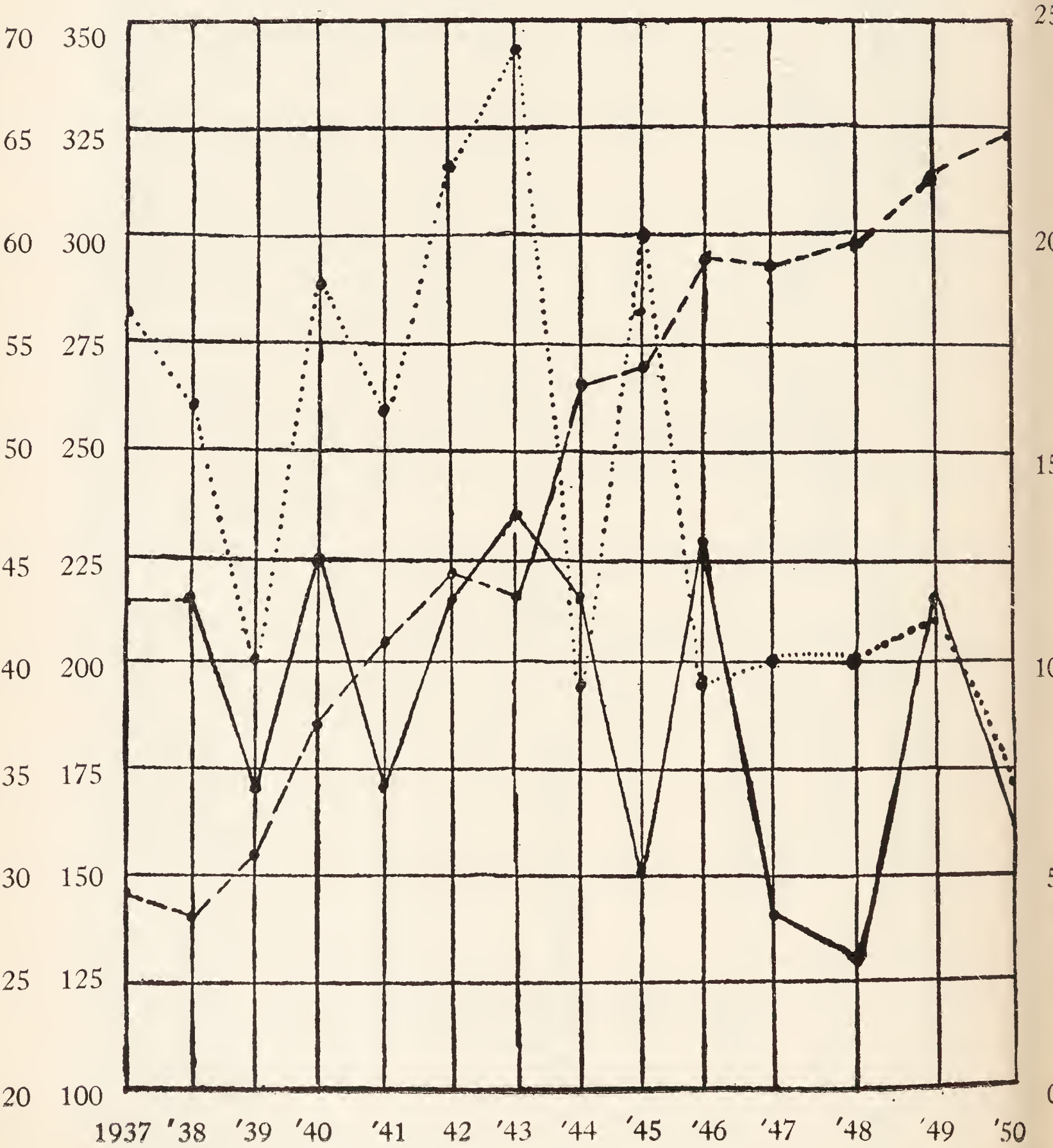
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1950.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	5	—	9	—	—	1	—	—
35—45	3	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
45—55	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
55—65	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
65 and over	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	7	19	2	4	3	—	—
Registrar-General's Figures					4	1	—	—

*32 of the cases were primary notifications, 4 cases were notified after death, and 11 were patients transferred into the district, making a total of 47.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS
AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 70)
Deaths From Tuberculosis (0 to 25)
Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 350)



TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the number and types of cases on the Register at 31st December for the last 12 years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1939	58	48	21	28	155
1940	75	52	21	36	184
1941	82	57	27	39	205
1942	85	64	30	45	224
1943	90	61	33	32	216
1944	101	70	37	60	268
1945	103	74	33	59	269
1946	113	81	41	57	292
1947	117	84	40	50	291
1948	118	83	43	52	296
1949	129	83	45	58	315
1950	131	90	50	53	324

During 1950 there were 32 new cases (Primary). They were distributed in the following areas:

Ash	4	Pirbright	1
Chilworth	3	Ripley	1
Compton	1	Shackleford	1
Effingham	3	Shalford	3
East Horsley	3	Send	2
Gomshall	1	Shere	4
Ockham	2	Tongham	1
Peasmarsh	1	Worplesdon	1

The Table on page 39 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 10 years:

Year	Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1941	34	0.83	16	0.39
1942	43	1.09	22	0.56
1943	47	1.25	24	0.64
1944	43	1.16	9	0.24
1945	30	0.82	20	0.54
1946	46	1.22	9	0.24
1947	28	0.72	10	0.26
1948	26	0.63	10	0.24
1949	43	1.03	11	0.26
1950	32	0.74	7	0.16

Tuberculous Glands.—Reference was made, in the report for 1949, to the number of cases of glandular tuberculosis reported in the Shalford area. Intensive search was made in 1950 for evidence of milk-borne disease, the investigation being carried out simultaneously in the adjoining part of the Hambledon Rural District, and in the Guildford Borough. Eventually 4 herds were found to be infected, 1 of them in the Guildford Rural District. Five cows were slaughtered, 2 of these being in the Guildford Rural District. Unfortunately, one cow had been disposed of to the north of England, and despite efforts to trace it, it was impossible to do so.

Since the transfer to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the supervision of milk production at the farms, which became effective on 1st October, 1949, samples of milk have been taken from distributors only. This has led to further long delay in the identification first of the herd affected, and subsequently of the individual cows, the test for tuberculosis in milk taking, as a rule, a minimum of six weeks.

As a result of these occurrences the routine of milk sampling has been altered so that the milk from each herd is now sampled separately, and very close liaison has been established with the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, with the regular interchange of reports and analyses. Very much closer supervision has accordingly been established.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Committee held only two meetings during the period, the Chairman, in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, having exercised delegated powers to deal with day-to-day cases submitted by the Care Almoner. The number of cases considered was 18.

Assistance was given in the following forms (some patients receiving help under more than one heading) :—

Pocket money ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rail and bus fares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Beds, bedding, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Materials for making up for patient's own use or for occupational therapy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grants for extra nourishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Christmas grants of 10/- each ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

The total expenditure involved by these grants was £66 14s. 8d.

The Care Committee had a balance of £91 10s. 4d. in hand at 31st March, 1951.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 5,761, in accordance with the following table:

VISITS.

Water Supplies	232
Dairy Premises	77
Factories and Workshops	68
Bakehouses	9
Slaughterhouses, butchers' shops, etc. ...	68
Shops	116
Tents, Vans and Sheds	360
Knackers' Yards	4
Refuse—	
Collection	26
Disposal	13
Infectious Disease	38
Food Preparing Premises	31
Rats and Mice	46
Milk Sampling	379
Stables and Piggeries	47
Housing Visits (all purposes)—	
Inspections	947
Re-inspections	698
Other Visits	720
Drainage	1491
Smoke Observations	20
Other Miscellaneous Visits	371
	<hr/>
Total ...	5761
	<hr/>

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices Served	48
Preliminary Notices Served	341
	<hr/>
Total ...	389
	<hr/>
Statutory Notices Complied With	35
Preliminary Notices Complied With	366
Notices Not Complied With	343
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Total ...	744
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SAMPLING OF MILK AND WATER SUPPLIES: SUMMARY.

	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Milk samples for bacteriological examination ...	366	11
Water samples for analysis—		
Main supplies	113	6
Well supplies	7	4
Water from watercress beds	2	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODSTUFF—MILK.

(a) MILK SUPPLIES.

There were registered in the area 44 distributors of milk; of these, 23 purveyed milk from premises situated outside the Council's area. The major proportion of the milk distributed is now pasteurised, small distributors taking supplies in bottles from the larger dairies. A reduction in the number of complaints received as to souring of milk in the warmer weather was noted.

The arrangement with the Surrey County Council, under which sampling and control of pasteurising plants under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949, is carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector as agent for the County Medical Officer, continued during the year, only one such plant being licensed. Satisfactory results continued to be received on pasteurised milk samples.

Licences for sale of milk under special designation were granted as follows:

Dealers' Licences:

Pasteurised Milk	14
Tuberculin Tested Milk	13
Sterilised Milk	6

Supplementary Licences:

Pasteurised Milk	17
Tuberculin Tested Milk	13
Sterilised Milk	1

(b) MILK SAMPLING.

During the year, 377 samples of milk were taken. The following tables show the total number of samples in each grade and the cause of failure in respect of samples failing to reach the prescribed standard, or, in the case of milk not designated, the standard prescribed for designated raw milk.

Of these samples, 80 were subjected to biological examination by guinea pig inoculation for the presence of tuberculosis. In five cases positive reports were received.

N.B.—Following the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, at the 1st October, 1949, the examination of samples for B. Coli has been discontinued, having regard to the omission of this test from these Regulations.

MILK SAMPLING, 1950: SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Grade of Milk	Total Samples Taken	METHYLENE BLUE TEST			BIOLOGICAL EXAM.		PHOSPHATASE TEST	
		Satisfactory	Failed	Not Done— Temperature over 65°F.	Satisfactory	Failed	Satisfactory	Failed
Tuberculin Tested ...	47	36	2	—	9	—	—	—
Accredited	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	19	15	—	4	—	—	19	—
Pasteurised	230	170	—	65	—	—	227	3
Ordinary ...	79	66	11	—	74	5	—	—

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	1
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	100%

The following quantities of foodstuff were inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption:

					cwts.	qrs.	stns.	lbs.	oz.
Fresh Beef	...	...	...	...	4	3	0	7	0
Fresh Pork	...	...	...	...		1	1	6	0
Ox Liver	...	...	...	...			1	11	0
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...				6	0
Frozen Rabbits	...	...	...	...		2	0	4	0
Tinned Meats (including Corned Beef)	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	11	13
Bacon	...	...	...	...		3	1	0	4
Cheese	...	...	...	...		1	1	4	0
Butter	...	...	...	...				11	8
Margerine	...	...	...	...			1	6	8
Suet	...	...	...	...				6	0
Fresh Eggs	...	...	...	...		2	1	2	12
Dried Egg	...	...	...	...					4
Sugar	...	...	...	...		1	1	0	0
Tea	...	...	...	...				2	0
Lard	...	...	...	...			1	0	0
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	...				1	14
Tinned Milk	...	...	...	...		1	0	2	7
Tinned Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	2	8
Dried Vegetables (Peas, Lentils, etc.)	...	...	...	...			1	13	0
Tinned Soups	...	...	...	...				5	0
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	...			1	12	11
Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	10	8
Jams (tinned and jars)	...	...	...	...			1	1	8
Other Miscellaneous Food Items	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	7	11
Total					15	1	0	10	4

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year, 119 samples of water were taken from the following public and private main supplies serving the area in accordance with a pre-determined rota:

- Guildford Borough Supply.
- Mid-Wessex Water Company.
- Mid-Southern Utility Company.
- Wey Valley Water Company.
- Woking Water Company.
- Godalming Borough Supply.
- East Surrey Water Company.
- Hurtwood Water Company.
- Hambleton R.D.C. Supply.

Wanborough and City Estates Private Supply.
Eastbury Manor Private Supply.
Albury Estate Private Supply.
Manor House, Shere, Private Supply.
Loseley Estate Private Supply.

Two of the small private supplies received adverse reports during the year, but in each case it was possible to obtain an improvement, in one case by the cleansing of storage tanks with temporary chlorination, and in the second case by improvement in the chlorination of the water.

Of 11 samples from private well supplies, 4 were reported as unsatisfactory. In one case, two premises were subsequently connected to the public main supply which was available, and in the other cases improvement of the wells was obtained by cleansing.

During the year small main extensions were carried out at Ash, resulting in the connection of 12 cottages to the supply. The Council also agreed to the extension of the water main to serve 8 cottages at Farley Heath.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	43	35	18	---
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	95	25	5	---
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .	---	5	5	---
Total	138	65	28	---

* Electrical stations (Section 103) [1]), Institutions (Section 104), and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	7	7	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	8	8	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	1	1	3	—	—
Total	30	30	3	—	—

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING GROUNDS.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269.

Licences granted for use of caravans as dwellings ...	34
Licences granted to use land as a camp site ...	Nil

(b) Surrey County Council Act, 1931—The Bogs and The Quadrant, Ash Vale.

The Order prohibiting the use of land in this area as a camping site continued in force, and was operated in a number of cases where caravans or tents were stationed on the land contrary to the Order.

Four prosecutions were taken against persons ignoring the Order and retaining movable dwellings within the defined area.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS.

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following parishes as slaughterhouses during the year; owing to the restriction on private killing, little or no slaughtering has been carried out:

Albury ...	1
East Horsley ...	1
Shalford ...	1
Shere ...	1
Tongham ...	1

Licences were granted for the use of premises in the following parishes as knackers' yards:

Artington ...	1
Ash ...	2

PEST DESTRUCTION ACT, 1949—RODENT CONTROL.

One rodent operative is employed to implement the Council's undertaking to carry out treatment of rat or mouse infestation at domestic premises free of cost to occupiers; where infestation at business or commercial premises is undertaken, the cost of the work is re-charged.

Total number of complaints received of rat and mouse infestation ...	226
--	-----

Infestations found on investigation of complaints—

	Rats	Mice
Domestic premises ...	169	21
Commercial premises ...	14	—
	—	—
Total ...	183	21
	—	—

All infestations found were eradicated either by the Council's operative or private contractors. The availability of the free service has tended to increase the number of complaints received.

In addition, all Local Authority premises, land and refuse tips were treated periodically.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

(a) Refuse Collection.

The fortnightly collection of house refuse was continued throughout the year in all parishes by means of side loading refuse vehicles, disposal being effected at the two tips at Stonebridge, Bramley and Ash Vale.

No major problems were noted, although the volume of refuse collected continues to increase; the availability of labour for the work fluctuates and becomes increasingly difficult, giving rise at times to concern.

(b) Cleansing of Pail Closets.

Collection of night soil is carried out in the Parish of Ash, and Tongham area of Seale. Twice weekly collection is made at 756 premises, a further 116 being subject to weekly clearance.

The disposal of night soil continues to be by arrangement with the Farnborough Urban District Council, who receive this in their sewers for treatment in the sewage works.

In the Parishes of St. Martha, Shalford and Albury twice weekly collection is made from 119 premises. Disposal being to main sewers.

No special difficulties arose with this Service during the year.

(c) Cleansing of Cesspools.

The Council's three-monthly free emptying service continued to be provided to all premises from which requests were received, the work being carried out with nine vacuum tank vehicles.

A total of 8,182 requests were received in the year, while the number of cesspools emptied amounted to 8,208, involving the removal of 16,937 loads of sewage.

A steady growth is noted in the demand for this Service, arising both from the increasing number of premises with cesspool drainage and the more frequent emptying of individual cesspools; the latter

appears to be necessitated by the increased density of population and the increase in water consumption noted in the Medical Officer of Health's report for 1949.

Disposal, where possible, was to main sewers by agreement with the Borough of Guildford, Borough of Aldershot and the Urban District of Farnborough. The Council rent one site at Elm Hill, Normandy, where sewage is tipped for disposal on the land and in other areas sewage is disposed of on private land by agreement with farmers.

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer.
